













### SHIPPING.

[illegible]

## SPECIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

[illegible]

## CONTINUED ON OPPOSITE PAGE

[illegible]

March 20, 1918.

Colonial Secretary that this House was not content to deal with the land question was an insult to the Government, and that it would be better to reintroduce a single new idea on the question of land reform. He regarded the measure as an article which kept the Government in power, and to postpone a satisfactory settlement of electoral reform for many years.

Mr. DANFORTH stated that the country required a subdivision of large estates.

The bill introduced by Mr. JAMES DUFFY was a temporary measure, and should vote solely to increase the number of members. Without this bill the country would not be represented, and no large question ought to be discussed.

Dr. BOWEN said the bill was exactly what the country required, and was the most equitable attempt which could be made towards the equalisation of the franchise.

Mr. JOHN DAVIES contended that the bill would increase voting power to existing majorities in constituencies, but would not change the representation of the country. The reading of the bill was taken up with a view to amend it in committee.

Mr. WISDON said that his preference was for large electorates as compared with small ones; but recognised the necessity of the Government to pass an Electoral Bill, and the increased financial resources of the present, he considered the measure, admittedly imperfect though it was, as giving more people a right to take part in the election than people that increased representation to which they were entitled.

After some remarks from Mr. BOWMAN, and Captain O'NEILL, the bill was put to the decision of the House and was carried by a majority of 10.

The House went into Committee of Supply to consider the postponed estimates.

The first item submitted was £728, allowance in aid of quarter pay, Colonel Lieutenant, and 27 married men.

Much discussion arose in consequence of the statement that the money to be paid for the colonel's house amounted to £175.

It was suggested that the salary of the Colonel was fixed at £90, and quarters, but as the Government had no means of paying him out of their own hands, it was agreed to pay rent in lieu of it. On the other hand, it was pointed out that the Colonel was required to live in barracks, and that it was in the highest degree inexpedient to allow him to have private accommodations.

The following hon. members took part in the discussion:—J. FITZPATRICK, Mr. CAMPBON, Mr. McELMONE, Sir JOHN ROBERTSON, Mr. S. BROWN, Captain OSWALD, and Mr. DUFFY.

The item was agreed to.

The item of £20,755 for the Occupation of Lands was next submitted.

There was much discussion over the omission of the item of £600 for the chief officer, and argued that great injustice had been done to the chief draftsman, who was entitled to the appointment formerly held by Mr. FARNELL.

Mr. FARNELL admitted the ability of the chief draftsman, and justified his selection of Mr. Harriott, senior officer, for the appointment. The chief draftsman, whom the Government desired to have appointed, put himself down for a salary of £700, and acknowledged he had not got the hon. member proposed to succeed to the office altogether.

A long debate followed upon the respective merits of the officers in question, and their title to promotion, which Sir JOHN ROBERTSON, Mr. BAKER, Mr. S. C. CAMPBON, Mr. FARNELL, Captain OSWALD, Mr. McELMONE, Mr. G. ELLIOTT, Mr. J. BOWMAN, J. FITZPATRICK, and Mr. W. DAVIES took part.

The amendment was negatived : yeas 12, nays 50.

Mr. McELMONE objected to the increase of £200 for forest ranger, and he condemned the system under which rangers were allowed to sap the timber off their own lands, and also the arbitrary and negligent disposal of rangers in particular instances at Botany Bay.

Mr. HENDERSON and Mr. FARNELL accepted the necessity for the additional ranger who was proposed, but they moved the omission of the item. The Premier stated that the Government had called for specific reports upon the forests in the Murray district, and the reserves where the young trees were growing, would be revoked, regulations were being framed, out of which it was hoped the forest would be made to bring in a large revenue, and the young trees, the young trees are allowed to grow to maturity.

Captain OSWALD condemned the regulation under which persons were compelled to fall trees from which the wood was produced, and suggested that the Government should have a pecuniary inducement offered to them to prevent the enormous waste that was going on.

After debate, the estimate was agreed to.

The Consolidated Revenue Fund Bill for March 1891 was read the third time, and passed.

The House adjourned at twenty-five minutes after midnight, until 4 o'clock this day.

I recently offered some remarks in contradiction of the doctrine current in the United Kingdom, that "the principle of the land endowment of Great Britain and Ireland," was due to the subsidizing of lines of steam communication by the British Government.

In some passages in the report of the last annual meeting of the P. and O. Company serve me opportunities to illustrate another aspect of the subject then discussed. The British Government, as is well known, does not subsidize the Australian branch of the P. and O. Company's service. The subsidy received by the company on that line comes exclusively from Australian sources, and therefore, so far as the expansion of British trade, or the welfare of the colonies is concerned, contributed to expenditure of this kind, by the British Government. But instead of redressing that point, we shall call attention to a remark by Mr. T. SUTHERLAND, one of our speakers at the meeting, that the term "subsidy" is entirely inapplicable to the position of the P. and O. Company. "The word 'subsidy,'" he said, "may fairly be applied in such cases as this—when the mercantile Government, for example, having no industrial commerce of their own to the detriment, desire to encourage the growth of foreign goods, or to encourage the export of large quantities of materials in order to establish a line of steamer. But in our own case, we have to make a payment for service performed, in carrying the mails we perform a very important service at the expense of a large amount of what might be otherwise commercially efficient." This remark was quite in accord with passages in the directors' report. Thus, it was pointed out in the latter that the company had been engaged during the last thirty years in the performance of the most extensive and intricate mail services in the world; and that its ships were built with a view to the carrying out of the service, and not on principles which might otherwise have been resorted to in the company's business at an earlier date and to a larger extent, had to be subordinated to the fulfilment of the special postal communication." Again, it was observed that "the working of mail contracts assured that those of the company entails exceptional expense, not only on board ship, but in the large number of foreign stations—expenses which are unknown to private shippers." The opening of the Suez Canal and changes in the course of trade have compellingly led to some degree to revise its policy, and alter the character of its steamers. Mr. SUTHERLAND said, "We have now a commercial fleet, whereas it was formerly a postal fleet;" and he contends that vessels built for running through the Suez Canal can save considerable cost, can have a carrying power of over 50 per cent. more than vessels built for mail service like the company's can obtain, so that the shipowners who run alongside of the company have, in fact, a subsidy greater than

---

which the company has by the larger amount of cargo carried.

In so far as this comparison of Mr. STURZENEGGER is founded upon the question of speed, recent experience tells strongly against it. There is no necessity for carrying capacity to be sacrificed in order that speed may be attained; at any rate, to the extent here indicated. We have in the Lusitania, the Maumbourne, the Whangpoo and other steamers, a class of vessels running on commercial principles, and carrying large cargoes; at the same time equalling, if not surpassing, the P. and O. Company's steamers in the matter of speed. It may be true that carrying power has often been sacrificed to speed, but mail steamers unnecessarily; and also that speed has been unnecessarily sacrificed to carrying capacity in vessels not built for mail services. But the comparison should rest not so much on the errors or imperfect knowledge of the past as upon the most significant features of the present, the probability of the future. It can hardly be said that the extra carrying power is equivalent to the subsidy which is paid for the sake of speed when equal speed may be attained in connection with increased carrying power, but without any special payment to secure it.

The case, however, does not depend upon speed only. We do not in any way dispute the principle that the performance of a mail service involves the sacrifice of a large amount of commercial efficiency. Some of the reasons for this have already been shown; expenses must be incurred in the maintenance of the enterprise of a purely commercial enterprise. Apart from considerations of speed, regularity is the non-commercial characteristic of a mail service. When the appointed day of departure comes, the mail steamer must start on her voyage, loaded or unloaded; and provision must be made for ensuring the departure of a steamer at the appointed time, whatever accident may have happened. When there is a fixed engagement to start a vessel on a fixed day, but no guarantee that the vessel shall carry a paying cargo, the enterprise must incur to a certain amount the loss of commercial efficiency, unless the risk be covered by a fixed money payment or subsidy. The subsidy is in fact the price paid for doing the work on non-commercial principles. The larger the subsidy, the greater the efficiency, the greater the degree in which the enterprise is freed from the necessity of conforming to commercial requirements; or, in other words, the more truly is the enterprise maintained by protection.

The history of the commerce between Great Britain and the Australian colonies shows that the facilities for carrying on our trade have been based upon subsidies or protection. Our trade has been carried, first by slow sailing vessels, then by clipppers, then by auxiliary steamers, and lastly by lines of full-powered steamers, upon commercial principles only. All these different classes of vessels have been placed upon the line in the hope or upon the calculation that the profits of trade would pay. And now the question that is pressing for consideration is whether the time is not at hand when the mails can be carried upon the same principles as the ordinary cargo service. It is a larger number of swift cargo-carrying steamers that demand no subsidy, why should the mails be carried as part of their cargo? We have paid hitherto for regularity because regularity was incompatible with commercial efficiency. But, if an equivalent regularity were attained by the frequent departure of vessels which could be depended upon as safely as the mail steamers, why should not we have this equivalent for regularity without any payment? The maintenance of a subsidized mail service is, like all measures of a protective character, a question of competition. The check, however, in the case of the Australian colonies, has not put down competition, or we should not have the fast steamers already referred to in our ports; and the fact is that the subsidized mail line is continuing forward into greater efficiency by the competition of the unsubsidized commercial lines. Sometime or later the time may come when these mails may be safely trusted to carry the mails also at a special cargo.

THE debate on the auction sale of Crown lands provoked by Mr. BARBOUR, last Tuesday, on a motion for adjournment, was a natural sequel to the conduct of the Government immediately upon taking office. It was a warning, in the lobby and in the lobby of the House the member for the Murray got a resolution signed, and a deputation representing about thirty members of the Assembly, to ask, if not demand, the postponement of all auction sales of country lands for six months, to enable Parliament to deal with the question, afterwards modified into a demand for a postponement, at least until Mr. BARBOUR's motion to that effect should be discussed by the House. The resolution itself, however, was evidently but an expedient for committing the Government to the policy beforehand, in the hope that if not with the distinct promise of a Parliamentary majority to ratify it. If there had been any doubt upon that point, the confessions of Tuesday's debate would go far to remove them. The member for the Murray himself said, "Every one of the present Government had agreed to support in vain with his motion to stop auction sales for six months. In getting a change of Government he thought we were going to do it at a cost, but it did not seem to be the case. Mr. Deane will not take office. He will not do it. It is like the case when Mr. STUART's want of confidence motion was rejected, and if the honorable gentleman had not made that promise, many of those twenty-seven members would have voted with the twelve members who voted for the resolution." Thus the Ministers were held by those who saved them on a critical division to be pledged to the policy of curtailing, if not stopping, the auction sale of country lands, and they have applied themselves to thank if now they find their pledge inoperative. Without consulting Parliament, and upon the basis of a promise, a few minutes after taking office, not that he would limit the auction sales, but postpone, or in effect stop them altogether for six weeks without reference to either price or quantity. Subsequently he stated in the Assembly that he would raise the upset price and limit the quantity to be sold at any particular time and place. A few weeks after he advertises nearly three hundred thousand acres for auction sale within six weeks, which is at the rate of two and a half million acres per annum, a larger rate than ever. Instead

© 2000 Blackwell Science Ltd *Journal of Internal Medicine* 247: 101–107

and sold supporters take the alarm and insist upon holding him to his pledge.

The defence of the Government is, that though so large a quantity of land has been advertised, it by no means follows that it will either be or is intended to be sold. Out of the large area offered, only 4728 acres had been sold, at the increased upset price of £15s. per acre. In some places no bid could be obtained; in others, the deposits of sixpence per acre on application for land to be put up at auction had been demanded back, on the ground that the upset price had been raised since the applications were sent in. If this was the case, why is the Government trying to force land into the market? Why advertise these auction sales when they are so often intended not to take place, or, from circumstances arising out of the recent drought and perhaps the hesitating policy of the Government, cannot prove effective?

Mr. FARNELL says that the advertisement issued in virtue of departmental routine, and that it is not till then that his attention is called to it. Then how comes it that his name is on every *Gazette* notice of sale? That rarely is not put and printed as a matter of routine.

The law makes the minimum upset price 10s. per acre, reserving power to the Minister to increase that price at his discretion. That discretion could have been used in every case of sales by auction since 1861. How little it has been used is clear from the simple and incontestible fact that while the quantity of land annually sold at auction has risen from 67,292 acres in 1862 up to 1,873,059 acres in 1876, the average price received has fallen from £1 1s. 6d. in the first-named year to £1 1s. 0d. in the latter. How can it be that the Minister have used the discretion placed in his power on behalf of the public of regulating the price and quantity, when every year the quantity thrown into the market has been increasing and the price falling, and, most of all, at a time when the exchequer was overflowing, and the public credit needed no bolstering up by such an alarming sacrifice. Even putting the matter on the basis of population, we are in the position of a position of having increased the annual rate of sale from the increased rate of one-fifth of an acre per head in 1862 to three-fifths of an acre per head in 1876 for a decrease in price of 28 per cent. Can anything be a stronger proof of the extravagance of the long dominant agrarian policy of this colony? Everything goes to prove that the upset price ought to be maintained; but it does not follow that the Government have taken the proper steps to do so. As long as the law puts £1 as the minimum and remains unaltered, there will necessarily be some doubt whether it will be maintained, and quite an avoidable one, in accordance with ordinary business transactions, that many intending purchasers are holding back in the hope that the rise of 4s. per acre will not be maintained. In any circumstances the experiment, coming just after a drought, was scarcely likely to show advantage. But with a doubt existing as to whether the law will be altered at all, and whether a new Ministry may not reverse the temporary and hesitating policy of the present Government, it is no matter of surprise that buyers should be waiting for something better to come.

SIR JOHN ROBERTSON naturally could not regret the temptation afforded by the situation of taunting the FARMER with "trying to consolidate those whom it was impossible to consolidate without public robbery," a charge that was obviously meant to have a personal application. That there must have been a gigantic amount of dummifying going on throughout the colony, and of consequent perjury, hardly admits of a doubt. The sooner these abuses are stopped the better; but that must be done first by vindicating the law according to legal forms, and then by altering the law so that the Legislature can do what it ought to do. The rival interests of squatter versus free selector and free selector versus squatter are not more strongly represented in this House than in any of its predecessors; and we are by no means sure that the new Electoral Bill will not tend to aggravate the evil. But a large part of the general public belong to neither class, and it is for the good of all to have this sectional and suicidal warfare stopped in legislation which concerns all classes for all time. Sir JOHN ROBERTSON affirmed the objection we have just taken, because the difference in price between land held at auction and land free selected afforded a margin that must tend to encourage dummifying, for when there are two prices for the same article most people will try to buy at the lowest. To conditional purchasers we give easy terms for the sake of encouraging residence on the land and improvement of it. But by throwing open the whole colony to free selection we have created both the greatest possible temptation and the greatest possible facilities and advantages for the conditions of the same have made it difficult for genuine settlement to be remunerative. Whatever land policy may prevail, the public should have a fair price for the conversion of public into private property, whatever that price be paid in money or its equivalent.

POSTOFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.—We have been officially informed that the Postmaster-General has, with a view to affording the opportunity of correspondence which has been received by the Suez mail, decided that the departure of the City of Sydney, for San Francisco, will be postponed from Thursday to Friday, at 4 p.m. The Suez mails are being brought overland, and will in all probability be delivered throughout the city and suburbs, with the ordinary mails, by the morning (Friday) morning.

NEW RAILWAY PLATFORM.—It will be seen by reference to an advertisement published in this day's issue that the new platform at Redfern Town (from the City to the Redfern) will be opened to-day. Eight of the new trains and nine up trains will stop there daily. The platform will be a great convenience to the residents of Redfern, Waterloo, and Macdonald Town; and, likewise, however, the department can accelerate the speed at which trains are run, the new platform will tend to the convenience of one section of the suburban residents and inflict loss of time on others. Fifteen of the suburban passenger trains at present; and then, on some ground for anxiety lest the multiplication of the suburban trains, combined with official lethargy, should reduce the rate to about ten. It is quite a common occurrence at present for vehicles to drive from Ashfield to the Post Office as quickly as the railway and the railway "buses" do the same distance.

CABLE CONFERENCE.—On Monday last, Mr. E. C. CABLE, of the Sydney office of telegraphs, left Sydney by the early morning train, for the purpose of attending a cable conference at Melbourne, to transact business with reference to the cable connection between Sydney and Melbourne.

100

[illegible]















What the colony has wanted to secure its position at the head of the Australian group has been public men to erasp the situation—to realise the natural advantages New South Wales possessed, and by affording such facilities for the trade and commerce of the port as would long since have made it the emporium of the South Pacific trade. The Government of Victoria has, until recently, gone hand in hand with its merchants, and in this has formed a striking contrast with our public policy. We have depended upon the

[illegible]

Mr. Edwards does not obtain a high rank, as he consists of four children, namely—Edwards, and six daughters, married, and six unmarried in Japan. The subvillage is as follows:—1888

Commissioned officers, and  
uncommissioned officers, and  
sailors, 1000

Commander S. Hamakata. She has  
an Admiralty certain officers to  
regulation, and commission. There

EDWARDS—WRETLER—March 5, at Petersburg, Alaska  
Edwards to Georgiana Brown.

BATES—MURPHY—March 2, at Bathurst, John  
Aime Macd. Minchin.

ELLIOTT—MURKIN—Mar. 9, at her mother  
Frederick A. Elliott to Ellen Jane Mocham.

EVANS—BROWN—Mar. 1, at St. Michael's Ch.  
Hills, Charles Evans to Annie Maria Brown.

FISHER—BALL—Jan. 21, at St. Bernard's Can.  
Edward Robert Fisher to Emmeline Hall.

**THE VALLEY**, Bathurst Road.—All persons having cattle or horses in The Valley, near Springwood, are requested to remove the same at once, on obtaining permission from the undersigned, and any person trespassing thereon will be dealt with according to law.

**WILLIAM DEANE**, Wacoce House, Wacoce.

March 27, 1873.

nie—The Bank of Van Diemen's Land  
 England—The Bank of New Zealand  
 Adelaide—Compagnie de la Nouvelle Calédo-  
 nique—The Bank of California.  
 —Banco de Valparaiso.  
 —B. A. Blumenthal and Co.  
 —Netherlands India Commercial Bank.  
 The Bank advertises all usual banking busi-  
 ness either of the places above mentioned.

ADELAIDE HOBARTON,  
at CHRISTCHURCH, New  
English art cabinet shown and  
offering every facility to the Public.  
DIVIDENDS are paid upon  
C advice.  
ATERSON, Acting Manager.



ATTRACTIVE SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE  
GOODS,  
THIS DAY Thursday 28th March at 11 a.m.

THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, by public auction, at the New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets, consisting of—  
 Ladies' Superb Cluster Rings, set with 7 Diamonds  
 HANDSOME Half-hoop GOLD RINGS, set with 4  
 Brilliant  
 Gent's Simple Stone Rings  
 Gent's Gold Rings, Givay Setting, Sapphires and Diamonds  
 GENT'S GOLD PINS, set with Diamonds  
 GENT'S HANDSOME Half-hoop Diamond Rings  
 Ditto ditto ditto, Cluster ditto  
 Ladies' Gold Earrings  
 Ditto ditto ditto, Enameled  
 SUPERB GOLD CROSS, set with Diamonds  
 Elegant Gold Lockets, set with Diamonds, Star Pattern  
 SUPERB GOLD Lockets, set with Sapphires and Diamonds  
 Gold Lockets, blue Enameled, single Diamonds  
 Ladies' Gold Bracelets, set with Diamonds, & Sapphires

Diamonds, &c., &c. (see page 2), also with a large  
SILVER STOP HUNTING WATCHES  
MAGNIFICENT WATCH, by Dent  
Gent.'s CHAIN'S ENGRAVED GOLD WATCH  
and massive Chain.

To PRIVATE GENTLEMEN, DIAMOND MER-  
CHANTS, AND OTHERS.

**BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB** have received  
50 instructions to sell by auction, THURS. DAY  
March 23, at 11 a.m.,  
A BEAUTIFUL Selection of DIAMOND GOODS.  
SEE HOW ON THE  
Preliminary Notice.

TUESDAY next, 2nd April, at 11 a.m.

At No. 191, PREMISE-TERRACE, WILLIAM-  
STREET, VOILLOMOOLOO.

UNRESERVED SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNI-  
TURE, SUPERIOR COTTAGE PIANOFORTE  
AND PAINTING, CHINESE MANGLE, PORTA-  
BLE COPPER, &c., &c.

TO FAMILIES FURNISHING.

**BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB** have been in-  
structed to sell by auction, at the PREMISES, No. 191,  
Premise-Terrace, Voilloomooloo, on TUESDAY, 2nd

The above.  
Full particulars will duly appear.

On an Early Day.  
**A VERY HEAVY** Consignment, ex Northbrook, of  
**FANCY GOODS AND MANUFACTURES** apper-  
taining to almost every kind of business.

**NOW LANDING.**

**B**RADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received  
instructions to sell by auction, on an early day, at  
their New Sale Rooms, Spring and O'Connell streets,  
**NEW CONSIGNMENTS OF FANCY GOODS.**  
Full particulars in a few days.

**FRIDAY, March 20.**

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS, SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, KITCHEN UTENSILS, &c.**  
Under power of a Bill of Sale.

**COHEN and CO.** are instructed to sell by auction, at the "Rooftop," 23, O'Connell-street, four doors from the "Hunter-street," on **FRIDAY, March 29,** at 11 o'clock precisely.

A large quantity of household furniture and effects, &c., &c. (as under):—  
Drawing-room suite, in striped silk  
Wainscot chair, inlaid chifferoni, marble top, plate-glass back and doors  
Dining-room suite, in hair-cloth  
Splendid **SEWING-MACHINE** (Singer's), complete  
Bedstead, bedcurtain, cushions, carpets, chests drawers, &c.

tellet services, washstands, ornaments, pictures,  
kitchen utensils, &c., &c.  
Terms, cash.

Without the slightest reserve.

FRIDAY, March 29.

SPLENDID FULL-TONED GRAND PIANOFORTE  
by JOHN BROADWOOD AND SONS.

COHEN and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at  
their Rooms, 28, O'Connell-street, 4 doors from  
Hunter-street, on FRIDAY, March 29, at 11 o'clock  
precisely.

The above  
is admirably adapted for a school, concert room, or  
private family.

Terms, cash.  
FRIDAY, March 29.

110 SHEETS GOSPEL OAK CORRUGATED IRON  
5 FEET and 6 FEET LENGTHS.  
On account of whom it may concern.

COHEN and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at  
their Rooms, 28, O'Connell-street, 4 doors from  
Hunter-street, on FRIDAY, March 29, at 11 o'clock  
precisely.

The above.  
Also,  
1 oak bracket kerosene lamps.  
Terms, cash.  
FRIDAY, March 29.

1 CASE ASSORTED ALBUMS, OCTAVO AND  
2 PICTURES GREEN FURNITURE REP.

**C**OHEN AND CO. are instructed to sell by auction at  
their Rooms, 28, O'Connell-street, 4 doors from  
Hunter-street, on FRIDAY, March 29, at 11 o'clock,  
The above.

Without any reserve. Terms at sale.

IN THE ESTATE OF JAMES BRIDGES,  
NEWCASTLE.

**M**R. C. TEAKLE has received instructions from the  
trustee in the assigned estate of James Bridges  
Newcastle, to sell at his Rooms, 7, Wynnard-street, on

THE whole of the stock-in-trade in the above set-up  
consisting of—  
GILMEN'S STORES  
SARDINES  
PICKLES, SAUCES  
JAMS, MARMALADE  
TIN and BRUSHWARE  
BOOTS and SHOES  
FISH BAGS, &c., &c.  
Terms cash.

---

**GOLD JEWELLERY AND FANCY GOODS.**  
FRIDAY, 23rd March.

**MR. C. TEAKLE** will sell by auction, at his  
Rooms 7, Wyndam-street, on the above day, at  
11 o'clock.

Several invoices of the above.

---

OLEOGRAPHS.  
FRIDAY, 20<sup>th</sup> March.

---

**M**rs. C. TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 7, Wynyard-street, on the above day, at 4 o'clock.

ONE CASE OF OLEOGRAPHS, choice subjects  
Terms, cash.

Preliminary.

BY ORDER and ON ACCOUNT OF  
Miss THYNNE, MILLINER, &c.,  
100, KING-STREET.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY next, 2nd and 3rd April.

**M<sup>R</sup>. CHARLES TEAKIE** has received instructions from Miss Thorne to sell, on the premises, 100, King-street, on the above date, in consequence of her having disposed of the lease and fixtures of the above premises.

Full particulars in future issue.

THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock.

**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOTS, &c.**

**R. J. HUGHES AND CO.** have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 292, Pitt-street, The above, without reserve.

To Engineers, Smelters, Founders.

THIS DAY, Thursday, at 3 o'clock

120 tons SMELTING CORE.

**R. J. HUGHES** and **CO.** have received instructions from **Mr. Ahern** to sell by auction, at the yard, Woolloomooloo, opposite Fish Market, The above, without reserve.

**CERTIFICATE.**

"We hereby certify that we have given Mr. Ahern's Warrantee a fair trial, and have found it a superior article for smelting purposes, and can highly recommend it for that purpose.

(Signed) "JOHN BODINGTON,  
"Atlas Works."

**PRELIMINARY NOTICE.**  
**FRIDAY, 29th March, at 11 o'clock.**

On the Premises 325, Macquarie street, South Sydney.

To Gentlemen Furnishing, Furniture Dealers, &c.  
 On the 1<sup>st</sup> of January, 1887, requires—street South, near  
 Lyons—terrace,  
**SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**  
**SQUARE GRAND PIANOFORTE**  
 Walnut HARMONIUM, G stops, by Alexandre, a very  
 superior instrument.  
**R** J. HUGHES and CO. have received instructions  
 from J. J. Siver, Esq., to sell by auction, at his resi-  
 dence, 238, Marquise-street South,  
 The whole of his superior household furniture and effects,  
 pianoforte, harmonium, &c.  
 Without reserve











